
Recommendations and Financing

Section 5

Kenmore Park Recreation and Open Space Plan

Capital and Operational Recommendations

Capital Recommendations

The projects contained within the PROS Plan are Kenmore's priorities for meeting service delivery demands through the year 2035. The highest emphasis should be given to those projects that deliver waterfront access, linkages and connections, more opportunities for active recreation and preservation of natural areas. The estimated cost for the PROS Plan capital recommendations is \$40-48 million. Cost estimates contained within the following project descriptions are for planning purposes only. Acquisition costs are derived utilizing 2012 King County Assessed Valuations or if available more recent actual sales comparisons. More accurate acquisition costs will be determined after the preparation of appraisals prior to any purchase of real property for public purpose. Estimated development costs are derived utilizing the Prototype Development Cost Table located in Appendix E and any prior Master Plan cost estimates. More accurate development and renovation costs will be determined following the preparation of master plans and construction documents.

Acquisition, Development and Renovation

The three categories of capital improvement projects include acquisition, development, and renovation. A healthy and mature park system includes a balance of all three categories. Each of these categories will usually contain a planning component for design or engineering. In some instances the planning component will be a stand-alone project in preparation of a future project, such as the Waterfront Master Plan. This is consistent with the approach utilized in the preparation of the city's six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). While the CIP is a tool for the next six years, longer term projects have also been identified to address expected community needs and demands, by the year 2035 planning horizon.

The priorities for acquiring, developing, and renovating parks are intended to be dynamic. Priorities will change as opportunities arise and needs change, and must be weighed against available resources. The identified list of recommended projects reflects current priorities for the six-year short and long-term (2035) planning horizon. When new opportunities arise, or needs and resources change, the priorities and project recommendations should be revised. Project implementation is affected by a number of factors, including: new opportunities, available funding, support for the project, and long-term operation and maintenance costs.

Acquisition

A goal is to acquire and preserve properties that enable the city to meet its desired service levels. There is limited opportunity for a new Community Park (12⁺ acres), providing active recreation facilities such as ballfields, due to the lack of available vacant developable land of a sufficient size. Consequently, the city should examine opportunities to partner with other public providers with underdeveloped property for active recreation, particularly athletic fields. The city should also continue to identify potential properties for acquisition. Occasionally, opportunity will present itself to acquire a unique property that does not necessarily address a

definitive level of service need, but represents an opportunity connected with community values such as but not limited to “image”, preservation, access, or simple expansion of existing resources.

Public feedback continues to reinforce the desire for more access to the water and also the desire to preserve critical natural areas of Kenmore. The city should continue to explore property acquisition that furthers this goal.

Development

Rhododendron, Log Boom, Wallace Swamp Creek and Northshore Summit Parks have been partially developed consistent with master plans prepared in 2006. A master plan for Moorlands Park was adopted in 2006, yet no development activity has occurred. Completing the improvements contemplated in the master plans will create more recreation opportunities for Kenmore residents. Amending the proposed Squire’s Landing Park and the adopted Wallace Swamp Creek Park Master plans to reflect community demand would also increase opportunities for public access and recreation. Key development should include water access, and linear parks, in addition to neighborhood and community parks. Essential considerations for determining timing for park development include:

- Will park operation and maintenance resources be available after development?
- Does the development respond to an opportunity or demand?
- Will it help achieve a balance among park types?
- Will it make the site more accessible, interesting, or safer for public use?
- Will it increase the recreational opportunities available to Kenmore residents?

Renovation

Parks and their facilities have life cycles. Parks and facilities are the infrastructure for providing recreation to the community. Just as streets will periodically require renovation either in the form of an overlay or even widening, parks will too, such as landscape rehabilitation, playground replacement or the development of new facilities not contemplated at the time of original development.

Key factors to consider that influence the need for renovation include:

- Age and condition of facilities
- Changing use patterns or changes in recreational trends
- Safety and liability issues
- Increasing maintenance costs associated with overuse, and/or age.

Priorities

Priorities for Kenmore parks through the year 2035 include recommendations for Acquisition, Development and Renovation. Figures 5.1.1, 2, 3 and Table 5.1 summarize the capital recommendations. A description of each project is contained within this section.

Figure 5.1.1 Map: Capital Recommendations, Acquisitions



Figure 5.1.2 Map: Capital Recommendations, Development



Figure 5.1.3 Maps: Capital Recommendations, Renovation



Table: 5.1 Capital recommendations summary

Acquisition	Development	Renovation
Natural Areas/Open Space	Natural Areas/Open Space	
(A-7) Swamp Creek	(D-19) Squires Landing Park	
(A-5) Sammamish River	(D-5) Wallace Swamp Creek Park	
(A-8) Sheriff Precinct Property (heron rookery)	(D-7) Entry Gateways	
Neighborhood Parks	Neighborhood Parks	Neighborhood Parks
(A-2) Twin Springs (Portal Park)	(D-9) Twin Springs Park	(R-1) Moorlands Park
(A-10) Moorlands Park Expansion	(D-2) Northshore Summit Park	(R-2) Linwood Park
	(D-8) City Hall Park	
Waterfront Parks	Waterfront Parks	Waterfront Parks
(A-4) Sammamish River	(D-4) Rhododendron Park	
(A-3) Lake Washington	(D-19) Squire's Landing Park	
	(D-1) Kenmore "WaterWalk" and Waterfront Master Plan	
	(D-3) Log Boom Park	
Community Parks	Community Parks	Community Parks
(A-11) Indoor Recreation Space (Partnership Community Center)	(D-15) Skate Park	
(A-9) Community Park land	(D-8) City Hall Park	
	(D-6) Kenmore Village Public Square/civic plaza	
	(D-14) Off-leash area	
Linear Parks	Linear Parks	Linear Parks
(A-1) Kenmore Water Walk and Waterfront Master Plan	(D-17) Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 1	
(A-6) Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 1	(D-18) Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2	
(A-12) Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2	(D-1) Kenmore "WaterWalk" and Waterfront Master Plan	
	(D-12) Swamp Creek Nature Trail	
	Recreation Facilities	
	(D-16) Partnership Community Center	
	(D-10) Athletic Fields	
	(D-11) Picnic Facilities	
	(D-13) Sport Courts	

Acquisition Projects

A-1 Kenmore “WaterWalk” and Waterfront Master Plan - Upon adoption of a “WaterWalk and Waterfront Master Plan, consider property acquisition and partnerships to initiate, sustain or complete new waterfront facilities and the concept of a continuous public access corridor along the city’s central waterfront. A key component to this project is implementation of the approved Commercial Site Development Permit (CSDP) on the Lakepointe site on Lake Washington. Lakepointe contains approximately 4,200 lineal feet of potential public waterfront access on Lake Washington (2,200 lineal feet) and the Sammamish River (2,000 lineal feet). This site is critical to the city’s ability to provide sufficient waterfront park land and waterfront access to Lake Washington and the Sammamish River and every opportunity should be taken to ensure that public access is a component to Lakepointe’s future development.

Policy Support:

Key Values			
Stewardship	✓		
Balance	✓		
Community Image	✓		
Major Issues			
Public Access	✓		
Local Services	✓		
Linkages/Connection	✓		
Park Experiences	✓		
Opportunities			
WaterWalk	✓		
Civic Area	✓		
Partnerships	✓		
Pedestrian/Bike	✓		
Network			
Active Recreation	✓		

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
P-1	P-1.1	P-1.1.1
P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2.5
		P-2.1.3
P-4	P-4.2	
	P-4.4	P-4.4.1
		P-4.4.2
		P-4.4.3
P-5		P-5.1.1
		P-5.1.2

Estimated Cost: N/A. No specific property or properties identified. Accordingly no acquisition cost estimate is provided. See project D-1.

A-2 Twin Springs - In late 2014 or 2015 the majority of the 26-acre site is scheduled for transfer from King County to the city of Kenmore for the purpose of providing public park land. While this site is currently defined for neighborhood park uses, consideration could be given to its feasibility as a community park. The city could compare the cost of acquiring enough developable land (12⁺ acres) with the cost of developing a challenging site such as the 26-acre Twin Springs for more active type uses.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-3	P-3.1	
Balance	✓	P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1.3
Community Image	✓			P-4.1.2
				P-4.1.2.1
			P.4.2	P-4.2.1.5
		P-5		
Major Issues				
Public Access	✓			
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated Cost: \$0. Property to be transferred from King County.

A-3 Lake Washington (Waterfront Park) - Consider opportunities to acquire property or easements on private property on Lake Washington as part of project A-1 or where it creates suitable and appropriate access to the lake, such as the Lakepointe property. Acquisitions may include stand alone parcels or parcels adjacent to city or other publicly owned property. This project does not currently identify any specific property or properties.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
	Stewardship	✓	P-1	P-1.1
	Balance	✓		P-1.1.1
	Community Image	✓		P-1.1.3
			P-1.2	P-1.2.1.3
		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1
		P-4	P-4.2	
			P-4.3	
			P-4.4	P-4.4.1
				P-4.4.2
				P-4.4.3
				P-4.4.4
		P-5		P-5.1.3
Major Issues				
	Public Access	✓		
	Local Services	✓		
	Linkages/Connection	✓		
	Park Experiences	✓		
Opportunities				
	WaterWalk	✓		
	Civic Area	✓		
	Partnerships	✓		
	Pedestrian/Bike			
	Network			
	Active Recreation	✓		

Estimated Cost: N/A. No specific parcel or parcels are identified. When an opportunity arises, acquisition could be accomplished through partnership with redevelopment activities, easement, fee simple acquisition or some other similar instrument. Accordingly no acquisition estimate is provided. See project D-1.

A-4/5 Sammamish River (Waterfront Parks) - Consider opportunities to acquire property or easements on the Sammamish River as part of project A-1 or where it creates suitable and appropriate access to the river, including properties adjacent to Squire's Landing Park if and when they become available. Acquisitions may include stand alone parcels or parcels adjacent to city or other publicly-owned property. This project does not currently identify any specific property or properties.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-1	P-1.1	P-1.1.3
Balance	✓		P-1.2	P-1.2.1
Community Image	✓	P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1
				P-3.1.1.1
		P-4	P-4.2	
			P-4.4	P-4.4.1
				P-4.4.2
				P-4.4.3
				P-5.1.3
Major Issues				
Public Access	✓			
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection	✓			
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk	✓			
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: \$3.3 Million. (Assumes approximately 14 acres)

A-6 Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 1 (Linear Parks) - This project is included within the 2013-14 CIP, completing a pedestrian and bicycle trail between 68th Avenue NE and 73rd Avenue NE. This “acquisition” is to be secured as permission to utilize property owned by Seattle Public Utilities for use as part of a network of connecting trails within the city.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2
Balance	✓			P-2.1.2.2
Community Image				P-2.1.2.4
Major Issues		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1.1
Public Access	✓			P-5.1.3
Local Services	✓		P-6.4	P-6.4.1
Linkages/Connection	✓			P-6.4.1.2
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated acquisition cost: \$0. (Permission for use granted as part of easement agreement with city of Seattle Public Utilities).

A-7 Swamp Creek (Natural Parks/Open Space) - Consider opportunities to acquire property and/or easements along the Swamp Creek corridor for the purposes of conservation, habitat preservation and restoration, and appropriate public access in the form of the Swamp Creek Nature Trail (project D-12). Flood control and the city's ability to improve water quality are additional reasons to acquire property along Swamp Creek. This project does not currently denote any specific property or properties.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2.1
Balance	✓			P-2.1.2.3
Community Image	✓			P-2.1.2.5
Major Issues		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.3
Public Access	✓	P-4	P-4.2	
Local Services	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.1
Linkages/Connection	✓			P-4.4.2
Park Experiences	✓			P-4.4.3
Opportunities				P-5.1.3
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated acquisition/easement cost: \$1.06 million or less. Assumes approximately 24 acres.

A-8 Heron Rookery (Nature Parks/Open Space and Community Parks) Acquiring the wetland portion of the former King County Sheriff precinct property or former Northshore Fire District property habitat conservation purposes to protect the existing heron rookery.

Policy Support:

Key Values	
Stewardship	✓
Balance	✓
Community Image	✓
Major Issues	
Public Access	
Local Services	
Linkages/Connection	
Park Experiences	✓
Opportunities	
WaterWalk	
Civic Area	
Partnerships	✓
Pedestrian/Bike	
Network	
Active Recreation	

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
	P-1.1	
P-3		
P-4	P-4.2	
	P-4.4	P-4.4.1
		P-4.4.2
		P-4.4.3

Estimated Cost: \$0. The site contains a conservation easement.

A-9 Community Park Land-(See project A-2) - To successfully contain a variety of active and passive uses commonly found in community parks, a minimum of 12 acres is suggested for athletic fields, sport courts, trails and support facilities such as parking and restrooms. The Plan projects a need of approximately 17 acres. A city-wide assessment of suitable and available property is necessary. In the event that insufficient property exists, the city should conduct an assessment of the feasibility of developing the Twin Springs site (19228 80th Avenue NE) for that purpose or could determine that additional community park land is not available in aggregate of that size, the city could acquire smaller parcels as long as they were of sufficient size for at least one athletic field.

Policy Support:

Key Values	
Stewardship	✓
Balance	✓
Community Image	✓
Major Issues	
Public Access	
Local Services	✓
Linkages/Connection	
Park Experiences	✓
Opportunities	
WaterWalk	
Civic Area	
Partnerships	✓
Pedestrian/Bike	
Network	
Active Recreation	✓

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
		P-4.1.1.3
		P-4.1.2
	P-4.1.2.1	
	P-4.4	P-4.4.1
P-4.4.2		

Estimated cost to acquire approximately 17 acres of developable land in Kenmore: \$10-15 million. See appendix E for basis and assumptions

A-10 Moorlands Park Expansion - Consider opportunities to acquire adjacent properties to expand Moorlands Park and create a block of publicly-owned property between the city and the Northshore School District. This project does not currently denote any specific property or properties.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Balance	✓			P-4.1.1.2
Community Image	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.1
				P-4.4.2
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: \$624,000-\$1.0 million. Assumes approximately 1.03 acres.

A-11 Partnership Community Center (Community Parks) - Assess the feasibility and consider acquiring property for developing an indoor community center exploring partnerships with other agencies (see project D-16). Pursue possible partnerships with King county or other public, private or non-profit agencies.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.2.
Balance	✓			P-4.1.2.2
Community Image	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.1
				P-4.4.2
Major Issues		P-5		P-5.1.3
Public Access			P-6.4	P-6.4.2
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area	✓			
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: \$1.3 Million. Assumes approximately 1.5 acres.

A-12 Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2 - Developing a master plan to extend the trail along remaining portions of the Tolt Pipeline to expand the network of connecting trails within the city and connect to adjoining cities to the west and east.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2
Balance	✓			P-2.1.2.2
Community Image				P-2.1.2.4
				P-2.1.2.5
Major Issues		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1.1
Public Access	✓			P-5.1.3
Local Services	✓		P-6.4	P-6.4.1
Linkages/Connection	✓			P-6.4.1.2
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area	✓			
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: \$0. Utilizes Seattle Public Utilities property. (assumes an acquired easement)

Development Projects

D-1 Kenmore “WaterWalk” and Waterfront Master Plan - Develop and implement a master plan defining the concept of the Kenmore WaterWalk, a chain of open spaces, Linear and



Waterfront Parks forming a continuous public access corridor along the city’s central waterfront and connected to the Burke-Gilman Trail. This plan should contain opportunities for leveraging Kenmore’s unique waterfront for the development and building of water access facilities for paddlers, sailors, and other boaters and promote the vision and creation of a watercraft center in Kenmore.

Figure 5.2 Photo: example “WaterWalk”

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-2	P-2.1	P-1.1.1
Balance	✓			P-2.1.3
Community Image	✓	P-4	P-4.2	P-4.2.1
				P-4.2.1.1
			P-4.4	P-4.4.1
				P-4.4.3
				P-4.4.4
		P-5		P-5.1.1
				P-5.1.2

Major Issues	
Public Access	✓
Local Services	✓
Linkages/Connection	✓
Park Experiences	✓

Opportunities	
WaterWalk	✓
Civic Area	✓
Partnerships	✓
Pedestrian/Bike	✓
Network	
Active Recreation	✓

Estimated cost: \$200,000 Master Plan; Design and Construction cost estimates would result from Master Plan.

D-2 Northshore Summit Park - Complete the development of the 3.6 acre Northshore Summit Park. Completed improvements will include loop trails, ADA access, children's play equipment, site furniture, picnicking, landscaping, and open lawn areas for informal plan. This project was begun in 2013 with an expected 2014 completion date.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-4	P-4.2	P-4.2.1
Balance	✓			P-4.2.1.4
Community Image	✓			P-5.1.3
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships				
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated development cost: \$660,000 (engineers estimate).

D-3 Log Boom Park - Updating and completing of the master plan for Log Boom Park adopted in 2006. Remaining improvements include expanding the beach area and renovating the existing dock and pier. Planning, development and cost estimates should reflect the challenges posed by environmental issues and constraints.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-1		P-1.1.2
Balance	✓			P-1.1.4
Community Image	✓	P-2	P-2.1	
Major Issues		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1
Public Access	✓	P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Local Services	✓			P-4.1.1.1
Linkages/Connection	✓		P-4.2	P-4.2.1.1
Park Experiences	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Opportunities		P-5	P-5.1	P-5.1.3
WaterWalk	✓			
Civic Area				
Partnerships				
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: \$340,000 construction documents/permitting; \$2.3 million construction (master plan estimate and prototype cost estimates).

D-4 Rhododendron Park - Updating and completing improvements (excluding the community center) identified in the master plan adopted in 2006. Remaining improvements include boardwalks, canoe/kayak/small boat shed, pocket beaches along the river, nature trails, interpretive signs, non-motorized boat access, public river access, and parking improvements.

Policy Support:

Key Values				
	Stewardship	✓		
	Balance	✓		
	Community Image	✓		
Major Issues				
	Public Access	✓		
	Local Services	✓		
	Linkages/Connection	✓		
	Park Experiences	✓		
Opportunities				
	WaterWalk			
	Civic Area			
	Partnerships			
	Pedestrian/Bike			
	Network			
	Active Recreation	✓		

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
		P-1.1.3
		P-1.1.4
P-3		P-3.1.1.1
		P-3.1.2
P-4	P-4.2.1	P-4.2.1.2
P-5	P-5.1	P-5.1.3

Estimated cost: \$50,000 construction documents/permitting; \$335,000 construction (master plan estimate).

D-5 Wallace Swamp Creek Park - Update and complete the master plan to include the remaining planned improvements, excluding the athletic field. Improvements include a picnic shelter, restroom, open meadow area, woodland play area, picnic area, wetland and stream enhancement and restoration, and interpretive education.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1.1
Balance	✓			P-3.1.2
Community Image	✓			P-3.1.2.1
				P-3.1.3
Major Issues		P-4	P-4.2	P-4.2.1
Public Access	✓			P-4.2.1.3
Local Services	✓			P-5.1.3
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation				

Estimated cost: \$94,000 construction documents/permitting; \$627,000 construction (master plan estimate).

D-6 Kenmore Village Public Square/"Town Green" - This Community Park project is a design and development project, for a "Town Green" envisioned as part of the Kenmore Village project. The intent is design and development to create a community gathering place for various social and recreational activities.



Figure 5.3 Photo: example "civic plaza"

Policy Support:

Key Values	
Stewardship	
Balance	✓
Community Image	✓
Major Issues	
Public Access	✓
Local Services	✓
Linkages/Connection	
Park Experiences	✓
Opportunities	
WaterWalk	
Civic Area	✓
Partnerships	✓
Pedestrian/Bike	
Network	
Active Recreation	✓

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.2
		P-4.1.2.2
	P-4.3	P-4.3.1
	P-4.4	P-4.4.2
		P-4.4.4
		P-5.1.4

Estimated costs: master plan, construction documents and permitting costs \$142,000; \$950,000 construction costs (place holding cost).

D-7 City Entry Gateways - Complete an inventory identifying key entries into the city, including those along the Burke Gilman Trail. In addition, create a plan for improving the visual character of those entries through landscaping, and signage.

Policy Support:

Key Values Stewardship Balance Community Image ✓	Goal	Objective P-4.3	Policy Action P-4.3.2 P-6.4.5
Major Issues Public Access Local Services Linkages/Connection Park Experiences			
Opportunities WaterWalk Civic Area ✓ Partnerships ✓ Pedestrian/Bike Network Active Recreation			

Estimated costs: \$37,500 master plan and construction documents, \$250,000 construction for 5 gateways at approximately \$50,000 each.

D-8 City Hall Park - Develop a master plan for neighborhood/community park purposes on the City Hall site including the north and south plaza areas. Improvements could include sport courts such as pickleball and basketball, children’s play area, picnic areas and site furniture, skate court, community garden, a veteran’s memorial and landscaping.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.2
Balance	✓			P-4.1.2.2
Community Image	✓		P-4.3	P-4.3.1
			P-4.4	P-4.4.4
				P-5.1.3
			P-6.4	
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area	✓			
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated costs: \$62,400 master plan, construction documents and permitting; \$414,000 construction cost.

D-9 Twin Springs Park (19228 80th Avenue NE) - Develop a master plan for either a Neighborhood Park or Community Park. The site would also contain Nature Park features. Neighborhood Park-type improvements could include parking, sport courts, children's play equipment, and open lawn areas for informal play, pathways, and restroom and site furniture. Community Park-type improvements could consider the potential for one or more multipurpose fields (soccer-sized field) skate park, picnic shelters or an off-leash dog area if feasible given environmental constraints. Nature Park-type improvements could include interpretive trails, education, and habitat restoration.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-3	P-3.1	
Balance	✓	P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Community Image	✓			P-4.1.1.3
				P-4.1.2.1
Major Issues			P-4.2	P-4.2.1
Public Access				P-4.2.1.5
Local Services	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Linkages/Connection				P-5.1.3
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area	✓			
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated Neighborhood Park costs: \$165,000 master planning and design, construction documents and permitting; \$1.1 million construction.

Estimated Community Park costs: \$330,000 master planning and design, construction documents and permitting; \$2.1 million.

D-10 Athletic Fields - Develop a master plan for either a new Community Park at the Twin Springs park site (19228 80th Avenue NE), or an alternative new community park site of approximately 17 acres, or several smaller park sites of a minimum of 3.3 acres that would result in the creation of at least 4 new athletic fields and support facilities such as restrooms, and parking.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Balance	✓			P-4.1.1.3
Community Image	✓			P-4.1.2.1
Major Issues			P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Public Access				P-5.1.3
Local Services	✓		P-6.4	P-6.4.1
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships				
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: (assumes 4 fields): \$300,000 master planning and design, construction documents, and permitting; \$2.4 million development.

D-11 Picnic Facilities - Increased use at Rhododendron Park and Log Boom Park limits the availability of the only picnic shelter facilities in Kenmore. Picnic facilities should be added to existing parks and new park development where appropriate. These facilities should also be in character and scale of the specific park.



Figure 5.4 Photo: Picnic Shelter

Policy Support:

Key Values	Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	P-4		P-4.1.1.2
Balance ✓		P-4.2	P-4.2.1.1
Community Image ✓			P-4.2.1.2
			P-4.2.1.3
			P-4.2.1.5
Major Issues		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Public Access			P-5.1.3
Local Services ✓			
Linkages/Connection			
Park Experiences ✓			
Opportunities			
WaterWalk			
Civic Area ✓			
Partnerships			
Pedestrian/Bike			
Network			
Active Recreation			

Estimated cost: determined as part of master planning and construction document preparation.

D-12 Swamp Creek Nature Trail -This project is a master planning and development project. The Swamp Creek (see project A-7) corridor creates the opportunity to form a nearly mile long continuous north-south pedestrian link. It also provides significant opportunity for appropriate public access within wetland and stream habitat for interpretive education. This nature trail could provide connection from Wallace Swamp Creek Park to Squire's Landing Park and the Burke Gilman Trail.



Figure 5.5 Photo: Boardwalk Example

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2
Balance	✓			P-2.1.2.3
Community Image				P-2.1.2.5
Major Issues		P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.1
Public Access	✓			P-3.1.3
Local Services	✓	P-4	P-4.2	P-4.2.1
Linkages/Connection	✓			P-4.2.1.3
Park Experiences	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Opportunities				P-5.1.3
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation				

Estimated costs: \$150,000 for master plan, construction documents and permitting; \$1.0 million for construction cost. (assumes approximately 5,000 lineal feet of boardwalk).

D-13 Sport Courts - Sport courts are typically a feature found within community and neighborhood parks. This project recommends the addition of sport courts (e.g. basketball, pickleball, or tennis) where appropriate in existing community and neighborhood parks and any new parks.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Balance	✓			P-4.1.1.2
Community Image				P-4.1.1.3
				P-4.1.2.1
			P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships				
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated cost: determined as part of master planning and construction document preparation.

D-14 Dog Park - Identify potential sites and plan for development of either a stand alone “dog park” or including an “off-leash area” as part of a Community Park.

Policy Support:

Key Values	Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1.3
Balance ✓			P-4.1.2.1
Community Image ✓			P-5.1.3
			P-6.4.1.2
Major Issues			
Public Access			
Local Services ✓			
Linkages/Connection			
Park Experiences ✓			
Opportunities			
WaterWalk			
Civic Area ✓			
Partnerships ✓			
Pedestrian/Bike			
Network			
Active Recreation ✓			

Estimated cost: acquisition: \$624,000 for 1 acre. \$15,000 for master planning and construction documents; \$100,000 construction.

D-15 Skate Park -This is a two part project. This first part of the project includes the relocation of the existing skate park to a suitable (potentially City Hall site) site. The second part recommends identifying potential sites and developing a more traditional skate park, including bowls and other skate features, to be located in an existing or new Community Park.

Policy Support:

Key Values	Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1.3
Balance ✓			P-4.1.2.1
Community Image			P-5.1.3
Major Issues			
Public Access			
Local Services ✓			
Linkages/Connection			
Park Experiences ✓			
Opportunities			
WaterWalk			
Civic Area			
Partnerships			
Pedestrian/Bike			
Network			
Active Recreation ✓			

Estimated cost relocation: \$15,000 (CIP). Estimated cost of a new facility in an existing park: \$37,500 master planning and construction documents; \$250,000 construction.

D-16 Partnership Community Center - This project is the creation of a master plan and development associated with project A-8. The master plan and development would inventory and consider potential sites and design a facility to accommodate delivery of some local recreation and social service needs in Kenmore.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.2.2
Balance	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Community Image				P-5.1.3
			P-6.4	P-6.4.2
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area	✓			
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated costs: \$199,000 master plan and design; construction documents and permitting; \$1.3 million construction cost assumes 12,000 square feet. (prototype cost estimate)

D-17 Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 1 - This project is the development activity associated with A-6. This project is contained within the 2013-18 CIP. The feasibility of including an off-leash dog area could be assessed during project design.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2
Balance	✓			P-2.1.2.1
Community Image				P-2.1.2.2
				P-2.1.2.4
				P-2.1.3
				P-5.1.3
			P-6.4	P-6.4.1.2
				P-6.4.2
Major Issues				
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection	✓			
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike	✓			
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated costs: \$4,700 for master plan and design; construction documents and permitting; \$31,500 or \$132,000 (assume \$100,000 for dog park if included) for construction cost.

D-18 Tolt Pipeline Trail Phase 2 - This project is a master planning and development action associated with project A-11, extending the trail along this route as part of a network of connecting trails within the city, and to the city limits with Bothell from 73rd Avenue NE.

Policy Support:

Key Values	Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	P-2	P-2.1	P-2.1.2
Balance ✓			P-2.1.2.1
Community Image			P-2.1.2.2
			P-2.1.2.4
			P-2.1.2.5
Major Issues			P-2.1.3
Public Access			P-5.1.3
Local Services ✓		P-6.4	P-6.4.1.2
Linkages/Connection ✓			P-6.4.2
Park Experiences ✓			
Opportunities			
WaterWalk			
Civic Area			
Partnerships ✓			
Pedestrian/Bike ✓			
Network			
Active Recreation ✓			

Estimated costs: \$52,000 for master plan and design; construction documents and permitting; \$347,000 for construction cost. Assumes combination of boardwalk and paved trail from 73rd to Bothell city limit along Seattle Public Utilities Tolt Pipeline property.

D-19 Squire's Landing Park - Update and adopt a master plan. A draft plan was developed in 2010, proposed habitat, stream and riverbank restoration, appropriate public access, interpretive education, parking, restrooms, and site furniture.

Policy Support:

Key Values		
Stewardship	✓	
Balance	✓	
Community Image	✓	
Major Issues		
Public Access	✓	
Local Services	✓	
Linkages/Connection	✓	
Park Experiences	✓	
Opportunities		
WaterWalk		
Civic Area		
Partnerships		
Pedestrian/Bike	✓	
Network		
Active Recreation		

Goal	Objective	Policy Action
		P-1.1.3
		P-1.1.4
	P-2.1	
P-3	P-3.1	P-3.1.2
		P-3.1.2.2
		P-3.1.3
P-4	P-4.2	
		P-5.1.3

Estimated cost: Public access improvements: \$205,000 master plan revision, design and construction documents; \$1.3 million construction. Habitat Restoration: \$1.8 million design; \$12 million construction (draft master plan).

Renovation Projects

R-1 Moorlands Park - This project completes development of the adopted renovation master plan for Moorlands Park, including restrooms, improvement to existing parking, picnic shelter, entry improvements, landscaping, upgrading the existing ball field, improvement to the children's play area and open lawn area for informal play.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship		P-4	P-4.1	P-4.1.1
Balance	✓			P-4.1.1.2
Community Image			P-4.4	P-4.4.4
				P-5.1.3
Major Issues		P-6	P-6.1	P-6.1.2
Public Access				
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection				
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships	✓			
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated costs: \$121,000 for master plan, construction documents and permitting; \$808,000 for construction (master plan estimates).

R-2 Linwood Park - This would develop a renovation plan to update the existing 1.4-acre neighborhood park. Presently the park is “underdeveloped” and contains a children’s playground and open space for informal play. This project could include placement of more typical features found in a neighborhood park, including improved open lawn areas, picnic facilities, site furniture, landscaping, sport court, and pathways.

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-4	P-4.2	P-4.2.1
Balance	✓		P-4.4	P-4.4.4
Community Image				P-5.1.3
		P-6	P-6.1	P-6.1.2
Major Issues				
Public Access	✓			
Local Services	✓			
Linkages/Connection	✓			
Park Experiences	✓			
Opportunities				
WaterWalk				
Civic Area				
Partnerships				
Pedestrian/Bike				
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

Estimated costs: \$76,000 for renovation master plan, construction documents and permitting; \$511,000 for construction.

Operational Recommendations

Recreation Programs

The city should continue its policy to coordinate with the Northshore School District, adjacent cities and other public or private organizations for the operation and delivery of recreation programs, including athletic leagues and sports, serving all ages and needs within the city. The city should also avoid duplication of service and unnecessary expense where other public and private agencies have already successfully developed recreational programs.

The city should consider a partnership with an agency or other provider for the delivery of certain local recreation and social service needs in Kenmore in an indoor community center. There is an additional opportunity for the city to provide recreation services through the provision of special events. Special events offer unique opportunity for creating partnerships, enhancing economic development, providing local prospects for recreation, and promote community building.

Policy Support:

Key Values Stewardship Balance ✓ Community Image	Goal P-5	Objective P-5.1	Policy Action P-5.1.1 P-5.1.2 P-5.1.3 P-5.1.4
Major Issues Public Access Local Services ✓ Linkages/Connection Park Experiences ✓			
Opportunities WaterWalk Civic Area Partnerships ✓ Pedestrian/Bike Network Active Recreation ✓			

Management and Maintenance

The city should assess the resources needed to manage and maintain park services and facilities. This should include an evaluation of the current organization structure, staffing, and outside contracting services.

In addition, the development of clear and concise written management policy, procedures and practices for park and recreation operations is important. The following are recommended management tools:

- Update Kenmore ordinance on Park and Recreation Rules and Regulations
- Develop and implement policies on use of volunteers
- Develop a Memorials and Donations Policy
- Develop policies for park use, facility rentals, and fees
- Develop policies for park Special Events
- Develop and Implement a park sign posting policy
- Develop and Implement a capital improvement grant program to leverage local resources
- Create Park Maintenance Manual
- Create a Park Enhancement Grant Program (see description below)

Policy Support:

Key Values		Goal	Objective	Policy Action
Stewardship	✓	P-6	P-6.1	P-6.1.1
Balance	✓			P-6.1.2
Community Image				P-6.1.3
Major Issues			P-6.2	P-6.2.1
Public Access				P-6.2.1.1
Local Services	✓			P-6.2.1.2
Linkages/Connection				P-6.2.1.3
Park Experiences	✓			P-6.2.2
Opportunities				P-6.2.3
WaterWalk				P-6.2.4
Civic Area				P-6.2.5
Partnerships	✓			P-6.2.5.1
Pedestrian/Bike				P-6.2.5.2
Network				
Active Recreation	✓			

The city could also consider establishing and implementing its own grant program to leverage local funds for improving recreation opportunities for Kenmore residents in the form of a Park Enhancement Grant (PEG) program. Funding would be included as part of the CIP to provide matching funds encouraging outside organizations and individuals to create new opportunities for activities within Kenmore. The grant program would be competitive and require any new facilities to be located on publicly-accessible property and available for public use at no cost. Successful applicants would be required to provide a 50 percent match of city funding.

The continued development of the city's park system places an increased demand on maintenance services. City residents desire that their parks be maintained to high standards. As the city's park system matures and use increases, response time for maintenance services is critical. Currently, the city conducts some park maintenance in-house and contracts for other services in partnership with outside agencies such as the Northshore School District and Lake Forest Park. Not only does increase in use and new development impact the city's maintenance practices, it affects our partners as well. The city should work closely with current partners to consider reassessing the mix of Kenmore Park maintenance providers. Some options to consider:

1. Bring all Kenmore park maintenance operations in-house
2. Continue all existing park maintenance partnerships including:
 - a. Maintenance partnership with the city of Lake Forest Park.
 - b. Maintenance partnership with the Northshore School District for the maintenance of Moorlands Park
 - c. Maintenance partnership with Bastyr University for the university athletic fields.
3. Outsource to the private sector

For any of the options noted above, the city should develop and adopt, by policy, a park maintenance manual defining the types of maintenance practices and the level of service for all city parks. This manual should provide the basis for adjusting maintenance levels based upon economic conditions, aid with management decisions regarding budgeting, and the ability to plan for financial and resource constraints.

Financing the Plan

The city's biennial budget includes a six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The State Growth Management Act also requires that the city adopt a six-year Capital Facilities Plan. Within the CIP, park capital projects and funding sources are identified. Financing capital projects comes from a variety of sources, such as general funds, reserve funds, impact fees, real estate excise tax, grants, private sector support, limited general obligation and general obligation voter approved bonds.

The list of recommended capital projects represents roughly \$40-48 million in current dollars. This represents a significant investment. Consequently the ability for the city to accomplish this plan with current resources is not possible. The city and its residents will likely need to consider financing a significant portion of this plan utilizing voter approved bonds.

The following describes a list of funding sources for capital projects and operations.

Federal, State and Local Funding Assistance Programs (Grants)

The principal public funding sources applicable to the parks and recreation development are found in the categories of local, state and federal programs commonly referred to as "Statutory Funding". These may include but are not limited to funding assistance programs administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for the State of Washington, King County Conservation District, US Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies including public, private and non-profit organizations. Grants for funding park projects generally require matching city funds to be eligible for grant funding assistance. Grants enable the city to leverage or supplement its funding resources.

General Fund

The general fund provides the operating capital for day-to-day operations of the city. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are property and sales taxes. The general fund can fund capital projects through interfund transfer.

Reserves

Reserves are accumulated over a period of years for specific projects. Contributions from reserves can be made either from donations, property sales or unspent year-end resources. The City Council designates by resolution the purposes for which reserve contribution or property sales will be dedicated. General purpose reserves are not available to fund capital projects unless the City Council determines that they be utilized for a specific project.

Impact Fees

Impact fees for parks were adopted in 2001 as a source for funding parks capital projects. Impact fees are authorized only for roads, parks, fire protection and schools. These fees can only be collected for system improvements which:

- reasonably relate to the new development,
- do not exceed a proportionate share of the costs related to the new development,
- are used to reasonably benefit the new development, and
- are not for existing level of service deficiencies.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

This is a tax levied on the sale of real property within the city. It is legally restricted for capital purposes, including park acquisition, renovation, and development. The Growth Management Act stipulates that the city must use the REET primarily for projects contained in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are proposed by a County or City Council for acquisition or development. These are voter-approved bonds typically repaid through an annual excess property tax levy. The maturity period of bonds is normally 15 to 20 years and generally corresponds to the expected life of the improvement. For a general obligation bond to pass it must receive at least 60 percent voter approval as well as pass a validation requirement. The validation requirement is for at least 40 percent of the number voting to have also voted in the previous general election.

Limited Term General Obligation (COUNCILMANIC) Bonds

These bonds are general obligation bonds issued by the City Council without voter approval. Under State law repayment of these bonds must be financed from general revenues since no additional property taxes can be levied to support related debt service payments.

Levy Referendum

Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1% per year can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of ballots cast. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate. The new total revenue that can be generated by resetting the rate would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline again in accordance with the Proposition. The adjusted rate and revenue would finance specific capital improvement, maintenance and/or operations projects.

Proposition 1 King County Parks Levy

This levy was approved by voters in August, 2013 and pays for maintenance and operations of King County parks, trails and habitat and water quality, along with the Woodland Park Zoo. It replaced two expiring levies. The levy supports more than 200 parks and 175 miles of regional trails. Funding targeted keeping parks clean and safe, completing missing links in the county trail system, paying for critical repairs and maintenance, and funding local city parks and the Woodland Park Zoo. Commensurate with the level of support provided to local cities from the expiring 2008-2013 Open Space and Trails Levy, the King County Parks, Trails, and Open Space Replacement Levy is expected to provide an estimated \$4.2 million per year for distribution among King County's 39 cities, based upon assessed value and population. Levy proceeds for cities are designated for parks and recreation capital purposes in their communities, including as match for local, state and federal grants.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of mechanisms for financing. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statutes or based on leasehold values of land, facilities and operating entities that create a cash flow. Cities also have authority to issue revenue bonds for utility purposes such as water service, sewer service, refuse and storm water drainage. The following are agreements possible through this funding method:

- Land lease/development agreements with private corporations for the development of commercial recreation.
- Land lease/development agreements with public and private entities for the development and operations of special events and entertainment facilities.
- Concession or operating agreements for promotion and administration of festivals, pageants or cultural events.
- Land lease/development or co-development agreements for development and operations of a sports complex and sports tournament center.
- Land lease/development agreements for community recreation and aquatics center, family health and fitness centers, water slide parks, corporation picnic centers, and other forms of joint development projects.
- Operating and concession agreements for merchandising, food and beverage concessions and other retail sales venues linked to recreation activities.

Conservation Futures Funds(CFT)

This tax is based on the Washington State's Current Use Taxation Law passed in 1970 which enabled counties to levy a tax of up to 6.25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property valuation for the purpose of acquiring various types of open space. King County has levied the full amount authorized by the state and has collected the tax since 1987.

Donations

Gifts and donations from individuals, foundations, and business can also be used to supplement city resources for the improvement of its facilities.

Park Districts

State statutes allow the formation of two types of Park District's each with differing taxing authority.

Park and Recreation District Service Areas (PRSA)

Section 36.68 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) provides for the creation of park and recreation service areas, which can consist of all or a portion of a county. PRSAs may include cities within their boundaries, although this is not a requirement. PRSAs may be initiated by passage of a county resolution or by 3/13/08 65 petition. In either case, simple majority approval by voters within the proposed service area is required. If approved by 60% of the voters, PRSAs may issue bonds or enact special levies for the construction and maintenance of recreation facilities. PRSAs are considered to be taxing authorities in their own right, and any debt incurred, following voter approval, does not count against a city or county's debt limit. The statute allows a county to assign operational responsibility for facilities developed by a PRSA to a city through an interlocal agreement. There is currently a PRSA, the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area that encompasses the Northshore School District boundary. The Northshore PRSA may be used to help fund parks, recreation and open space facilities, but only those that will serve the entire PRSA boundary.

Metropolitan Park District

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction. Metropolitan Park Districts have their own independent taxing authority as a municipal corporation in the state of Washington. Like a PRSA, metropolitan park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district's boundaries in return for the district residents' agreement to pay the special development, operation and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices. A metropolitan park district must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and cost studies of the proposed district's facility development or operation costs. The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%+1) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The boundaries of the park district may coincide with city boundaries. A Board of Commissioners may be elected to oversee the park district, although an existing City Council may take the place of a separate Commission if a District's boundaries are contiguous with the city's.

User Fees

The fee structure typically preferred by recreation agencies is a system of individual activity fees. This reflects the common desire to offset certain traditional activities free of any fees or charges while allowing the city to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports.

Additionally, there may be entrance fees for “special use” park facilities and entrance fees, plus activity fees, at other facilities such as sports parks and recreation centers. The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to annual review. Adoption of user fee schedules should consider “market values” for recreation services, which have a modifying effect on the amount of user fees charged. User fees typically do not offset all public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an offset of some recreation program operations and maintenance expenses.

Joint Development

Public/private or public/public partnerships designed to leverage each dollar through the added economics of joint development in areas of acquisition, operations and maintenance, infrastructure development, joint use parking/drainage, etc. Examples include commercial recreation, such as miniature golf or standard golf courses, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

Joint Use

While not actually considered joint development, there may be opportunities for maximizing facility value, such as joint use parking from an adjacent public or private facility that will result in reducing the effective cost of the new facility (parking, surface water retention, etc.) An example would be the Bastyr University ball fields.

Philanthropy

Contributions from private donors may provide an excellent source of capital and operation funding as well as potential leverage for attaining matching funding.

Table 5.2 Financing Options

Local Funding Programs	Capital Projects	Operations and Maintenance
General Fund Property Tax Sales Tax Interfund Transfer	√	√
Reserves	√	√
Real Estate Excise Tax (1/2 annual REET)	√	
General Obligation Bonds (voter approved)	√	
Limited Tax Obligation Bonds (Councilmanic, non-voter approved)	√	
Levy Referendum	√	√
Revenue Bonds	√	
Conservation Futures Funds (King County)	√	√
Impact Fees	√	
Donation	√	√
Park Districts	√	√
User Fees		√
Joint Development	√	√
Joint Use	√	√
Philanthropy	√	√

Grant Funding Assistance

State Funding Programs	Capital Projects	Operations and Maintenance
Boating Facilities (BFP) ¹	√	
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ¹	√	
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program (FAR) ¹	√	
National Recreation Trails Act Fund*	√	
Non-Highway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) ¹	√	
Aquatic Lands Enhancement (ALEA) DNR ¹	√	
Other State programs as enacted	√	√
Federal Funding Programs	√	
Land and Water Conservation fund (LWCF) ¹	√	
US Army Corps of Engineers	√	

1135 program		
Federal Funding Programs	Capital Projects	Operations and Maintenance
Next Surface Transportation Enhancement Activities Program (NexTEA)	√	
Other Federal Programs as they are enacted	√	√

¹Distributed through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Funding Board